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MESSAGE ON HAWAII.

The President Informs Congress of steed for the duties entrusted to him. His Given by Secretary Gresham to the Situation.

WHY THE OUEEN WAS NOT RESTORED.

She Has Declined So Far to Assent to the Conditions.

MR. WILLIS' INSTRUCTIONS.

Following is the full text of the message sent to Congress today by the President: To the Senate and House of Representa-

In my recent annual message to the Congress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii and expressed the intention of transmitting further information on the subject when additional advices permitted. Though I am not able now to report a definite change in the actual situation, I am convinced that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii are now standing in the way of a solution through executive action of the problem presented, render it to the facts and evidence at hand will exproper, and expedient, that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and discretion of Corgress, with a full explanation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a statement of the considerations which have governed my action.

I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own, ought to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants.

The Annexation Treaty.

When the present administration entered upon its duties the Senate had under consideration a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the territory of the United States. Surely under our Constitution and laws the enlargement of our limits is a manifestation of the highest attribute of sovereignty, and if entered upon as an Executive act, all things relating to the transaction should be clear and free from suspicion. Additional importance attached to this particular treaty of annexation, because it contemplated a departure from unbroken American tradition in providing for the addition to our territory of islands of the sea more than two thousand miles removed from our nearest coast.

These considerations might not of themselves call for interference with the completion of a treaty entered upon by a previous Administration. But it appeared from the documents accompanying the treaty by a provisional government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the islands, who had been dethroned, and it did not appear that such provisional government had the sanction of either popular revolution or suffrage. Two other remarkable features of the transaction naturally at-

One was the extraordinary haste-not to appeared that a so-called committee of safety, ostensibly the source of the revolt against the constitutional government of Hawaii, was organized on Saturday, the 14th day of January; that on Monday, the 16th, the United States forces were landed at Honolulu from a naval vessel lying in its harbor; that on the 17th the scheme of a provisional government was perfected, and a proclamation naming its officers was on the same day prepared and read at the government building; that immediately thereupon the United States minister recog nized the provisional government thus created; that two days afterwards, on the 19th day of January, commissioners representing such government sailed for this country in a steamer especially chartered for the occasion, arriving in San Francisco on the 28th of January, and in Washington on the 3d day of February; that on the next day they had their first interview with the Secretary of State, and another on the 11th, when the treaty of annexation was practically agreed upon, and that on the 14th it was formally concluded and on the 15th transmitted to the Senate. Thus between the initiation of the scheme for a provisional government in Hawaii on the 14th day of January and the submission to the Senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such government, the entire interval was thirty-two days, fifteen of which were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners

in their journey to Washington.

An Issue of Fact. In the next place, upon the face of the papers submitted with the treaty, it clearly appeared that there was open and undetermined an issue of fact of the most vital importance. The message of the President accompanying the treaty declared that "the erthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government," and it a letter to the President from the Secretary of State, also submitted to the Senate with the treaty, the following passage occurs: "At the time the provisional governmen took possession of the Government buildings no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States Minister until after the queen's abdication and when they were in effective possession of the Government buildings, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station, and all the potential machinery of the Government."

But a protest also accompanied said treaty, signed by the Queen and her ministers at the time she made way for the provisional government, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose Minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support

such provisional government. The truth or falsity of this protest was surely of the first importance. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our Government to negotiate with the semblance of a government thus created, nor could a treaty resulting from the acts stated in the protest have been knowingly deemed worthy of consideration by the Senate. Yet the truth or falsity of the protest had not been investigated.

Mr. Blount's Mission.

I conceived it to be my duty therefore to withdraw the treaty from the Senate for ex- States" he assumed the protection of the amination, and meanwhile to cause an ac-Hawaii, and the installment in its place of promptly disavowed by our government, but the provisional government. I selected for the American flag remained over the govthe work of investigation the Hon. James ernment building at Honolulu and the H. Blount, of Georgia, whose service of forces remained on guard until April, and eighteen years as a member of the House of

miliarity with international topics, joined with his high character and honorable reputation, seemed to render him peculiarly report detailing his action under the instructions given to him and the conclusions

derived from his investigation accompany These conclusions do not rest for their acceptance entirely upon Mr. Blount's honesty TO SUBMIT PROPOSITION TO THE QUEEN and ability as a man, nor upon his acumer and impartiality as an investigator. They are accompanied by the evidence upon which they are based, which evidence is also herewith transmitted, and from which it seems to me no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at

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by the Commissioner. The report, with its accompanying proofs, and such other evidence as is now before the Congress or is herewith submitted, justifies in my opinion the statement that when the President was led to submit the treaty to the Senate, with the declaration that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this Government," and when the Senate was induced to receive and discuss it on that basis, both President and Senate were misled.

The attempt will not be made in this communication to touch upon all the facts States toward the defacto government of which throw light upon the progress and the Hawaiian Islands. The President deems consummation of this scheme of annexation. A very brief and imperfect reference hibit its character and the incidents in of the provisional government and to diswhich it had its birth.

It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons which in January, 1893, led a considerable proportion of American and other foreign merchants and traders residing at Honolulu to favor the annexation of Hawail to the United States. It is sufficient to note the fact and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the Minister representing the United States in that country. He evidently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency and during his ministry, and was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the means employed to that end. On the 19th day of November, 1892, nearly two months before the first overt act tending towards the subversion of the Hawaiian Government and the attempted transfer of Hawallan territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the Secretary of State in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued, on moral, political, and economical grounds. He refers to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill, and the tendency to still further depreciation of sugar property unless some positive measure of relief is granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Hawalian Government and emphatically declares for annexation. He says: "In truth the monarchy here is an absurd anachronism. It has nothing on which it logically or legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, the monarchy now is only an impediment to good government-an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the islands."

He further says: "As a crown colony of when submitted to the Senate, that the Great Britain or a Territory of the United be made readily and good administration of the law secured. Destiny and the vast future interests of the United States in tant day must be responsible for the government of these islands. Under a territorial government they could be as easily governed as any of the existing Territories of the United States."

· · "Hawaii has reached the parting transactions connected with the treaty. It of the ways. She must now take the road outlets her in America, gives her an American civilization, and binds her to the care of American destiny." He also declares: "One of two courses seems to me absolutely necessary to be followed, either bold and vigorous measures for annexation or a 'customs union,' an ocean cable from the Californian coast to Honolulu, Pearl Harbor perpetually ceded to the United States, with an implied but not expressly stipulated American protectorate over the islands. I believe the former to be the better, that which will prove much the more advantageous to the islands, and the cheapest grets that the reprehensible conduct of the and least embarrassing in the end to the United States. If it was wise for the United States through Secretary Marcy thirtyeight years ago to offer to expend \$100,000 to secure a treaty of annexation, it certainly can not be chimerical or unwise to expend \$100,000 to secure annexation in the near future. Today the United States has five times the wealth she possessed in 1854. and the reasons now existing for annexation are much stronger than they were then. I can not refrain from expressing the opinion with emphasis that the golden hour is near at hand."

These declarations certainly show a disposition and condition of mind, which may be usefully recalled when interpreting the significance of the Minister's conceded acts or when considering the probabilities of such conduct on his part as may not be ad-

In this view it seems proper to also quote from a letter written by the Minister to the Secretary of State on the 8th day of March, 1892, nearly a year prior to the first step tion which their action and that of the taken toward annexation. After stating the possibility that the existing Government of Hawaii might be overturned by an orderly and peaceful revolution, Minister Stevens writes as follows: "Ordinarily in like circumstances, the rule seems to be to limit the landing and movement of United States forces in foreign waters and dominion exclusively to the protection of the United States legation and of the lives and property of American citizens. But as the relations of the United States to Hawaii are exceptional, and in former years the United States officials here took somewhat excep tional action in circumstances of disorder, I desire to know how far the present Minister sent the following dispatch: and naval commander may deviate from established international rules and precedents steamer of 25th of November seems to call in the contingencies indicated in the first for additional instructions. Should the

part of this dispatch."

The Opportunity. To a minister of this temper full of zeal for annexation there seemed to arise in January,1893, the precise opportunity for which he was watchfully waiting-an opportunity which by timely "deviation from established international rules and precedents" might be improved to successfully accomplish the great object in view; and we are quite prepared for the exultant enthusiasm with upon such pledges by her as will prevent the adoption of any measure of proscription or punishment for what has been done dated February 1, 1893, he declares: "The dated February 1, 1893, he declares: "The in the past by those setting up the support the golden hour for the United States to dent feels that by our original interference pluck it."

As a further illustration of the activity of As a further illustration of the activity of this diplomatic representative, attention is called to the fact that on the day the above queen ask whether, if she accedes to the letter was written, apparently unable longer to restrain his ardor, he issued a proclamation whereby "in the name of the United Hawaiian Islands and declared that said curate, full, and impartial investigation to action was "taken pending and subject to be made of the facts attending the subver- negotiations at Washington." Of course sion of the constitutional Government of this assumption of a protectorate was

chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in that body, and his consequent fa-

Minister Willis.

Then Tell the Provisional Government What He Has Done.

THE QUESTION OF FORCE.

The original instructions to Mr. Willis, dated October 18, 1893, are as follows: Supplementing the general instructions which you have received with regard to your official duties it is necessary to communicate to you in confidence special instructions for your guidance in so far as concerns relations of the government of the United it his duty to withdraw from the Senate the treaty of annexation which has been signed by the Secretary of State and agents patch a trusted representative to Hawaii to impartially investigate the causes of the so-called revolution and ascertain a report of the true situation in those islands. This information was needed the better to enable the President to discharge a delicate and important public duty.

In Line With Blount's Instructions. The instructions given to Mr. Blount, of which you are furnished a copy, had a line of conduct to be observed by him in his official and personal relations to the islanders, by which you will be guided so far as they are applicable and in consistence with what is herein stated. It remains to acquaint you with the President's conclusions upon the facts embodied in Mr. Blount's report and to direct your course in accordance therewith. The provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent. The queen refused to sur-render her power to the provisional govrender her power to the provisional government until convinced that the minister of the United States had recognized it as the defacto authority and would support and defend it with the military force of the United States, and that resistance would precipitate a bloody conflict with that force. She was advised and assured by her ministers and by the leaders for the movement for the overthrow of her government that if she surrendered under protest her case would afterward be thorernment that if she surrendered under protest her case would afterward be thoroughly considered by the President of the United States. The queen finally, and wisely, yielded to the armed forces of the United States, then quartered in Honolulu, relying upon the good faith and honor of the President when informed of what had occurred to undo the action of the minister and reinstate her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands.

Result of Blount's Report. After a patient examination of Mr. Blount's report the President is satisf that the movement against the queen, if not initiated, was encouraged and supported by the representative of this government at Honolulu; that he promised in advance to aid her enemies in an effort to overthrow the Hawaiian government and set up by that he kept these promises by causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the Boston on the 16th of January, and by recognizing the provisional government the next day, which was too feeble to defend itself, and the constitutional government was able to successfully maintain its authority against any threatening force other than that of the United States already landed. The President is, therefore, determined that he will not send back to the Senate for its action thereon the treaty which he withdrew from that body for furthered.

ther consideration on the 9th day of March To Visit the Ex-Queen. On your arrival at Honolulu you will take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the queen of this determination, making known to her the President's sincere re-American minister and the unauthorized presence on land of the military force of the United States obliged her to surrender her sovereignty for the time being and rely on the justice of this government to undo the

flagrant wrong.
You will, however, at the same time, inform the queen that when reinstated the President expects that she will pursue a magnanimous course by granting full am-nesty to all who participated in the movement against her, including persons who are or have been officially or otherwise connected with the provisional government and de priving them of no right or privilege which they enjoyed before the so-called revolution. The obligations created by the provisional government in due course of administration should be assumed.

Then Tell the Provisional Govern-

Having secured the queen's agreement to pursue this wise and humane policy, which, it is believed, you will speedily obtain, you will then advise the executive of the provisional government and his ministers of the President's determination on the quesqueen devolved upon him and that they are expected to promptly relinquish to her her constitutional authority. Should the queen decline to pursue the liberal course sug-gested, or should the provisional government refuse to abide by the President's decision, you will report the facts and await further directions. In carrying out the general instructions you will be guided largely by your own good judgment in dealing with

I am, sir, your most obedient servant, The Question of Force. On December 3, in response to a dispatch

from Minister Willis, Secretary Gresham

"Your dispatch which was sent per queen refuse assent to the written conditions, you will at once inform her that the President will oppose interposition in her behalf; but while he deems it his duty to endeavor to restore to the sovereign the constitutional government of the island, his every effort in that direction will depend upon the queen's unqualified agree-ment with all obligations incurred by the provisional government in a proper course of administration shall be assumed, and and what followed we have incurred re-sponsibilities to the whole Hawaiian comconditions, active steps will be taken by the United States to effect her restoration and to maintain her on the throne, you will "Should the queen accept conditions and the provisional government refuse to sur-

tions he has imposed.

Gone to Boston. acting under dictates of honor and duty, as he has done in endeavoring to effect the res-toration, will do all in his constitutional

The Question Again Complicates the Bra- The President's Message Read in

An Island Captured by the Government and a City Destroyed-

The Brazilian situation has assumed a new and interesting phase, according to disthe Senate.

patches recently received at the State Department from Minister Thompson at Rio. The text of these dispatches is withheld for the present, but it is understood that they raise the question of the formal recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. The minister has asked for instructions on this point, in view of the probability of such action on the part of the other foreign representatives. The ground on which the foreign diplo-

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zilian Situation.

The Monroe Doctrine.

mats base their contemplated new stand is that the revolutionary forces already have was proceeded with. a foothold on land in the southern part of Brazil, which, they argue, gives the insurgents a reasonable claim for recognition.

Minister Thompson also refers to the rumors circulated in Petropolis, where the diplomatic corps is stationed, about the 5,000 soldiers marching toward Rio from Rio Grande do Sul, and refers to this as an-Rio Grande do Sul, and refers to this as another argument used by the foreign representatives in favor of recognizing De Gama.

This latter information Minister Thompson gives as a mere rumor, and in view of the impracticability of the troops mentioned reaching Rio overland from Rio Grande do Sul the authorities here are not inclined to attach much credence to it.

A Blar Question. A Big Question.

The question would naturally arise as to whether recognition, before the insurgents had acquired the right according to international law and custom, was equivalent to interference on the part of the foreign governments. This is a big question, which the administration will deliberate upon very thoroughly and seriously before coming out flat-footed in favor of a vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

Up to this time the United States has persistently refused to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and naturally hesitates to change its position in the absence of any radical change in the Brazilian situation. It is probable that the cruiser New York will be sent to Rio to reinforce the cruisers

Charleston, Newark and Detroit, but so far no orders have been given to that effect. The Captured Island. Minister Mendonca states that the island of Gubernador, which a London dispatch reports to have been recaptured by Peixoto from the insurgents, is the largest island in the bay of Rio. It is not of much importance, however, in the present condition of things, but it may prove to be of great ad- ed tomorrow. vantage in the future should hostilities be prolonged. It lies in the upper bay, northdestroyed. The explosion, it may be remembered, killed two officers and a number of men belonging to an English vessel in the harbor, who were on the island getting sand. The northern end of the island commands the entire northern coast of the bay, and a battery planted there could prevent stand the Senator to call for the reading of mands the entire northern coast of the bay, and a battery planted there could prevent the passage of a force along that part of

A City Destroyed. The minister's mail advices confirm, with additional particulars, the reported destruction of the city of Nictheroy, which is the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro, and situated across the bay from the city of Rio. distance of three or four miles. This was the first point of attack by the rebels under Admiral Mello, and the several attacks made by the insurgent forces in their futile efforts to effect a landing resulted in practically the total demolition of the business nd principal residence portion of the place. Mello's object was to gain a foothold on the hills back of the city, whencehe would have been able to dislodge the garrison at Santa Cruz, but all his efferts were successfully resisted. Nictheroy had a population of about 150,000, and the damage done by the

destruction of property was very large. TARIFF REPORTS.

Both Will Be Presented in the House Tomorrow.

The reports on the tariff bill by the demo crats in support of the Wilson bill and by the republicans in antagonism to it are expected to be presented to the House tomorrow. Mr. Wilson, who has been laboring en his report for some time, has not yet quite completed it, but it will probably be finished ome time today, so as to be presented tomorrow. It is a complete analysis of the bill, coupled with a declaration of democratic principles and the treatment of the tariff question from the anti-protection

The Minority Report.

The minority report is a voluminous document, proposing no new legislation, but criticising and assaulting severely the Wilson bill and pointing out the advantages which they claim have come to the country through the McKiniey bill. It will be held in this report that the hearings before the ways and means committee disclosed that the McKinley bill far exceeded the expectations of its most ardent supporters in benefits which it brought to the country.

Vindication of the McKinley Bill. It will be pointed out that even in those cases where the attempt to develop new industries in this country was attended with the most doubt and uncertain;y the result was an entire vindication of the bill and far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the republicans. The tin-plate industry and the industries in the higher grades of manu-factures, such as plushes, will be indicated as examples of the unexpected success of the provisions of the bill. It will be claimed that the McKinley bill has been beneficial to the country in all its operations; that it has brought prosperity in its wake and that this prosperity was not checked until the country was brought face to face with the danger of its repeal and the enactment of tariff legislation by the democrats.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Board Tells of the Trial of the Cruiser New York.

The official report of the naval board that conducted the final trial of the cruiser New York was received at the Navy Department Saturday. After enumerating a number of minor defects, the board submits the opin-

First. That the guns, gun carriages and turrets, their fittings and appurtenances work properly and that the ship is well built and sufficiently strong to stand the shock caused by firing.

Second. That the hull, engines, boilers and dependencies have not upon this trial exhibited any weakness, breaking down or deterioration During the two hours' trial at sea under full boiler power at natural draft the highest steam pressure was 160 lbs.; the average steam pressure was 140 lbs.; highest number

of revolutions, 112; average number of revo The mean speed at full power, at natural draft, as shown by two Bliss patent logs, was 15.84 knots. This low speed was probably due to the poor quality of the coal used, to great draught of water and to foul

Assistant Secretary Hamlin has gone to Boston to address the Young Men's Dempower to cause observance of the condi-tions he has imposed. GRESHAM." ocratic Club on tariff reform as embodied tions he has imposed. GRESHAM." In the Wilson tariff bill.

Both Senate and House.

"ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

Cause Some Little Discussion in

crats to involve the Hawaiian question in A PENSION DISCUSSION

There was a very small attendance of Senators at the opening of today's session. although it was generally known that the President's message relating to Hawaiian affairs was ready to be delivered. The journal was read and routine morning business At 12:18 Mr. Pruden, one of the Presi-

dent's secretaries, appeared and delivered the long-looked-for message to Congress. Mr. George (Miss.) was sending up a peti tion in the morning business when Mr. Harris (Tenn.) interposed and said that the President's message ought to be laid before the Senate. The Vice President was of the same opinion and immediately laid before the Senate the message, which was thereupon read by the secretary.

The reading of the message was finished at 1 p.m., having taken about forty min-

Mr. Chandler (N. H.) immediately arose, and asked for the reading of the instruc-tions to Mr. Willis of October 18, November 24 and December 3. The Accompanying Documents. Mr. Hoar (Mass.) suggested that the list

of the "accompanying documents" be first read, so that the Senate might know what they were. In response to this suggestion the Vice President laid before the Senate a further communication from the President transmitting (in compliance with the resolution of

to the representatives of the diplomatic and naval representatives of the United States since March 4, 1881. The clerk then commenced the reading of Mr. Gresham's instructions to Mr. Willis of October 18. They are marked "confiden-tial," and say that they are "supplemental to the general instructions which you have received in relation to your official duties."

the Senate) copies of all instructions given

A Waste of Time. The clerk had got no further when the reading was interrupted by Mr. Butler (S. C.), who objected to the waste of time, and said that the documents would all be print-

Mr. Voorhees (Ind.)-These papers ought all to be read, or else none of them should west of the city of Rio, and is the location be read, except the message itself. I do not think it at all fair that a Senator should pick of a large hospital and a number of manu-facturing establishments. When Mello took out certain portions of the documents (aside possession of the island there was a quanti-ty of ammunition stored there, but this was this time. They should all stand together.

stand the Senator to call for the reading of

to the reading of garbled extracts—of excerpts that may suit the occasion of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The Vice President remarked that when the Senator from New Hampshire called for the reading of three papers no objection had been made, and the clerk had begun the reading.

After a prolonged discussion Mr. Butler withdrew his motion to commit the papers to the committee on foreign relations and they were read by the secretary.

Mr. Hoar then, at 2:20, moved the reference of the mersage and accompanying papers to the committee on foreign relations and desired this motion to lay over until tomorrow, thereby indicating a desire to speak upon them before their reference.

THE HOUSE.

Five minutes after its meeting, on motion of Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.), the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the urgent deficiency bill. Mr. Baldwin (Minn.) then took the floor. He did not enjoy any special social or political relationship with the President, he said, but he believed him to be an earnest, capable man and a true friend of the soldler. He defended the action of the President and the Secretary of the Interior on the pension question, but, more than all, he eulogized

At 12:20 p.m. Mr. Pruden, the President's assistant private secretary, appeared at the door of the House and presented the President's message.

The near approach of the Christmas holi days was made manifest during the early hours of the session by the slim attendance of members on the floor, and the lack of interest shown in the proceedings, which even the expectation of the Hawaiian message

unanimous consent was asked that his time be extended five minutes, but objection was offered. Mr. Reed (Maine) said he supposed Mr. Baldwin's remaining remarks would not escape if they were not to be spoken, and acting on this hint Mr. Baldwin asked that he be allowed to extend his remarks in the Record, and the request was granted.

Mr. Dingley on Pension Investigations.

The chairman (Mr. Hatch) recognized Mr. Cannon (Ill.), who gave thirty minutes of his time to Mr. Dingley (Me.). Mr. Dingley said he did not see the necessity for this augmented examining force in the field, for it did not expedite settlement of cases, but he would not interpose any objection to the appropriation asked for by the majority. The friends of the ex-soldier would hold the administration to a strict account for its use of this money. He denied the insinuation of Mr. Enloe (Tenn.), who had stated on Saturday that the relicans) objected, however, to the studied attempts of the democrats to bring the pension bureau into disrepute, when they conveyed the impression that frauds were the rule and the honest pensioner the exception. From March 4 to November 1, 1803 only 1560 cases of supersected frauds ception. From March 4 to November 1, 1893, only 1,560 cases of suspected fraud had been reported by the examiners in the field, and of these only 388 were found to be actually fraudulent. In the corresponding period of the preceding year 345 cases of fraud were discovered, with only the regular force at work—a difference of only forty-three

Of the 12,822 cases suspended on suspibetween May 27 and November 1, 9,128 were restored to the rolls without a line of new evidence, and only in deference to the popular outcry. And of the 3,750 cases still under suspension, but few of them were suspended for fraud, but because of the changed construction of the act of

There was not the slightest evidence of wholesale frauds, said Mr. Dingley in con-clusion, and when it is remembered that there are 966,000 names on the rolls it will be seen what a small proportion of fraudulent cases there really are.

Mr. Cooper (Ind.) defended Mr. Lochren's administration, giving official figures to sup-

port his argument.
Mr. Bingham (Pa.) selzed the opportunity afforded by general debate to touch upon the recent removals of federal officers in Philadelphia, asserting that Mr. Harrity would fill the vacancies in a manner that would punish the democrats who resisted

his authority. In conclusion, Mr. Bingham severely criticised the President's reference to pen-sion frauds in his annual message. He

during the year of those who violated the pension laws, and said that the declaration that thousands of localities contain those drawing fraudulent pensions was unwarranted and unjustifiable.

TWO CENTS.

Mr. Van Voorhis (N. Y.) defended the soldiers, and said that they were entitled to all they receive; that pensions were a vested right, and that an annual appeal could not be taken from one judge to another of the same jurisdiction. If Grover Cleveland, or any other man, suspended a pensioner who had legally obtained his pen-sion, he should be impeached, as it was a violation of the law.

TO SIDE TRACK HAWAII.

A Plan for Taking the Matter From the House.

There is a proposition coming from demo

an investigation by a special committee, and thus to draw it out of the House, avoiding TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS. as much of the irritation and danger to the party from Mr. Cleveland's course as possi ble. It is the intention of Mr. Bourke Cockran to introduce a resolution which will be sent to committee for action, resolving that, whereas it has come to public knowledge that an attempt has been made by the executive of the United States to acquire territory, without consulting the House on the subject, that therefore a special committee be appointed to investigate the matter and ascertain whether or not such an when called, said that he knew nothing attempt has been made without consulting about the charges of fraud or "improper the House at any time. The design is to influence," except what Mr. S. A. Tho have the resolution broad enough to cover son, the delegate from Patrick, had told the proposition rot only for annexation dur- him. ing the Harrison administration, but to go Mr. Thompson stated to the committee into the whole general question of similar that Congressman Claude A. Swanson propositions before that time, both as to wrote to him during the campaign urging Hawaii and as to territory which has been the claims of Mr. Martin for Senator. Sc acquired, for the purpose of showing what has been the established policy of this government, and to establish the rights of the House to participate in negotiations for the acquirities of territory.

to distract attention as far as possible from the issue which Mr. Cleveland has raised by his treatment of the Hawaiian question, and to obscure his effort to restore the queen, by vastly enlarged the whole field of investigation. It is probable that this resolution will be met on the other hand by one distribution. Wartin's claims. The witness said he voted tion. It is probable that this resolution will be met on the other hand by one directing an investigation into the course of Mr. Cleveland's administration in the Hawaiian matter, and it is understood that the demo-crats, while they would be glad to avoid such investigation, will not deem it safe to attempt to smother it, if it is pressed.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION. Indications Point to the Fact That It

is Growing in Strength. Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, was the only visitor to obtain an audience with Secretary Gresham today. He remained at the department for several hours. The impression is growing that the Peixoto government is weakening before the determined onslaughts of the insurgents and that the end is not very distant. There are many little things that taken together show that the revolutionary movement is rapidly grow-ing in strength and popular favor and that its success is now scarcely more than a question of time.

THE ENGINEER CORPS.

Three Teams Take Their Turn at Rifle Practice. took their turn at the National Guard rifle gallery Saturday night and made some

Company A .- Sergt. Dickey, 47; Scott, 46; Sergt. Tallmadge, 45; Carleton, 44; Stambaugh, 44; Taylor, 44; Gapen, 41; Corp. Shaw, 40; Calladay, 39. Total, 390.

Shaw, 40; Calladay, 39. Total, 390.

Company B.—Corp. Hadger, 43; Tegethoff, 41; Corp. Kline, 41; Sergt. Barry, 41; Wheeler, 41; Corp. Scott, 38; Miller, 37; McCauley, 31; Barry, 29. Total, 342.

Company C.—Corp. Johnson, 44; Rose, 43; Stevens, 42; Sergt. Dennison, 41; Sergt. Chandler, 22. Total, 192.

Lieut. G. B. Young officiated as inspector of rifle practice for the corps, and acted as range officer. Capt. Bell, inspector of rifle practice for the second regiment, acted as scorer.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REPORT.

It Will Be Rendy for Congressional Secretary Carlisle has completed the prep

aration of his annual report and it will be submitted to Congress Wednesday. It embodies an elaborate review of the financial situation and discusses various plans for its improvement. It is unusually long, conlisle has devoted special care to its preparation and an able state paper may be looked for. The financial report usually goes to Congress on the opening day of the session. This is the first time that it has sion. This is the first time that it has failed to go in during the first week of a

GOING TO LAKEWOOD.

Probable That Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Will Go There Shortly.

Now that he has disposed of the Hawaiian matter, for a time at least, it is likely that the President and Mrs. Cleveland will shortly follow out their plan of spending a few days at Lakewood, N. J., before entering upon the social program of the season, which will begin with the New Year's Day reception at the White House. The holiday recess of Congress will enable the President to have a short respite from his official cares, and it is believed he will take advantage of the opportunity. His movements are kept secret in order that he may not be bothered with crowds at railroad stations, but it need surprise no one if the President and family should take up their abode in their Lakewood cottage tomorrow

The War Declared Off.

Gen. Don Caesar Canevaro, minister from Peru, returned to Washington today after an absence of some days. He says there is likely to grow out of troubles with Ecuador over the boundary line between that country and Peru. The controverted territory, although of considerable extent, is not insort to extreme measures over it. The mat-ter has been submitted to the arbitration of the Queen of Spain, and her decis attempts of the two countries to settle

A press dispatch from Rome indicates that Signor Catalina, Italian minister to Denmark, may be sent to Washington to relieve Ambassador Fava, who is said to be booked for a European mission. Baron Fava is in New York, and the officers of the report.

Has Authority. Attorney General Olney has given an opin-

ion that the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to remit a fine imposed by a United States court on steamships for violation of the immigrant laws

Before the Army and Navy. Surgeon General Sternberg of the army will deliver a lecture before the Army and Navy Club this evening.

Naval Movements. The torpedo boat Cushing has arrived at

Delaware City on her way to this city. The Ranger arrived at Acapulco on her way to Corinto, Nicaragua.

An index to advertise

He Appears Before the Virginia Investigating Committee.

RAILWAY CONTRIBUTIONS DIVERTED

Mr. Withrow's Charges Corroborated.

THE VIRGINIA INVESTIGATION. Gen. Lee and Collector Shepperd Be-

fore the Committee. al Dispatch to The Evening Star. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.-Gen. Fittshugh Lee and Collector Shepperd were before the United States senatorial investigating committee today. Capt. Shepperd,

get money to run his campaign, provided acquisition of territory.

The political object of this, of course, is he would vote for Mr. Thos. S. Martin for came to Patrick to see him and urged Mr. Martin's claims. The witness said he voted for John Goode for Senator on the first

for John Goode for Senator on the first five bailots, and on the sixth and last voted for Gen. Lee.

A communication was laid before the committee from Chairman Taylor Ellyson complaining of a telegram in the Times from Danville, Va., making charges of corruption and fraud in the senatorial fight in the Danville section. Mr. Ellyson fight in the Danville section. Mr. Ellys asked that the writer of the same be su

moned before the committee.

The committee instructed Mr. Royal, one of the editors of the Times, who was present, to communicate with the author of the article, and ask him to attend the investigation. vestigation, which request will be granted.
Capt. Shepperd was recalled, and stated that Mr. Thompson told him that the money was contributed to his campaign with the distinct understanding that he should vote for Martin.

Mr. Thompson, being recalled, said Mr. Shepperd misunderstood him.

Gen. Lee's Statement. Gen. Lee, being called, made the following

"Having determined to become a candidate before the legislature for United States Senator, and having heard that in the campaign of 1891 money contributed by certain of the railroads in Virginia was not in mittee, but was put at the disposal of and distributed by Mr. Barbour, Thompson and Mr. Thomas Martin, I endeavored to prevent a similar distribution in the late campaign. I first wrote to Mr. Ingalis, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio rallway, and stated that, while I did not ask for any assistance or support from his road, I would ask that he would see that any funds contributed by his company should go into the hands of the state chairman, and not into the hands of anyone else, and had from him the positive assurance that such

should be the course pursued as to any funds contributed by his road. "Later in the summer I went north with Mr. Ellyson, at his request, to solicit campaign funds. While there I saw Mr. Spencer of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Company, and one of the receivers of the R. and D. R. R. I made a similar request of him, and received from him similar assurances. I then asked Mr. Ellyson not to let the funds be distributed in the interest of any sens. be distributed in the interest of any sena torial candidate. He replied that he would because in the previous campaign others had received credit that he thought should come to him. As the result of our trip Mr. Ellyson obtained several thousand dollars

I am now attempting to prevent campaign funds from being so used for the benefit of Mr. Martin. I have only to request that you will dispose of the money where it will do most good to the party in general, without reference to the candidacy of any one."

"Some days afterward when I was going to speak in Senator Stubbs' district Mr. Ellyson asked me to tell the chairman of that district he would send him a certain sum for campaign purposes. The above I assert is all that I had to do in any manner or form with the collection or distribuner or form with the collection or distribu-tion of any funds whatever from any source for the benefit of any candidate of either house of the Virginia legislature. After the election, when I had been in-formed that of the \$10,000, which was the joint contribution of the Chesapeake Ohio and Richmond and Danville rails only \$4,600 had been turned over to Mr. Ellyson I complained to Mr. Axtell, vice president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, of such conduct, who expressed surprise and indignation at the information prise and indignation at the information and stated that there was a clear under standing between himself and Mr. Spencer that the entire contribution of the roads should be turned over to Mr. Ellyson to be

distributed by him.

When Gen. Lee concluded his written statement he said that he had received letters showing good evidences of fraud. Upon investigation the general found that he did not have the letters with him, and his teatimony was thereupon continued until the ony was thereupon continued until the

Messrs, C. F. Moore and John Delaney of Allegheny county testified in reference to the Withrow bribery charge. Their testimony in the main points substantiated the statement of Mr. Withrow, I. e., \$500 would be contributed to Mr. Withrow's campe if he would promise to vote for Mr. Martin.

Twelve o'clock having arrived, the time
for the convening of the legislature, the
committee took a recess until this after-

PIGHTING AT RIO

Firing Between the Forts and th Fleet for Five Days LONDON, Dec. 18.-A dispatch from Ber

received there from Rio de Janeiro, saying that incessant firing between the govern ment forts and the insurgent fleet has been going on for the last few days. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-The Herald has

lin says that an official message has been

the following cable dispatch from Pernam buce, Brazil: The cruiser Nictheroy, purchased by the Brazilian government in New York, arrived here on Wedresday, but was not

formally delivered to the Brazilian authori-

There is already trouble with the crew Those who enlisted in New York demand very high pay for re-er listment for service in the Brazilian navy, although it was well understood before sailing that they were expected to re-enlist for active service when

ties as a fighting ship until Saturday.

a Brazilian port was reached.

Representatives of President Pelxoto refuse to allow the demands of the crew and will ship a new crew of Brazilians here.

The Nictheroy will go to Bahia from here and thence to Rio Janeiro.

The America was left at Fort De France. The America was left at Fort De France

trip down.